

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XVTH YEAR.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1896.

This Paper not to be taken from Single Sheet—12 Pages.

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ON STEAMERS. 5.

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MUSEMENTS—With Day of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE

FOUR MORE NIGHTS AND SATURDAYS—
L. R. Stockwell's Players, with great success, "CARMEN," The Los Angeles. Standing Room Only Last Night. And the Greatest Shakespearean Revival Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Seats now on sale. Popular.

OPRHEUM—LOS ANGELES THEATRE
SOUND STUDIO
MATTINEE TODAY
Any seat in the house, 25c; children, 10c.

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Four New Acts—Seven New Stars
Mr. John and Marian Manolo Mason, Les Donatos, Conlon and Ryder, Eddie Favart, Macart's Barbers, Dog and Monkey Comedians, Fredricks Troupe, The Maisons. Performances every evening including Sunday. Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c. Secure your seats early and avoid the rush.

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GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS AND ASSAYERS.

Highest cash price paid in this city for gold and silver in any form.
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REDONDO CARNATIONS AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER AND FLORAL DESIGNERS, R. E. COLLINS, 225 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 118. Flowers selected for shipping.

INCLESIDE CARNATIONS—ASK YOUR FLORIST FOR THEM IN SIZE
they are the largest, in color the brightest, in perfume the finest. Grown by R. EDWARD GRAY, Alhambra, Cal.

ELGINORE HOT SPRINGS, LAKEVIEW HOTEL. FINEST SPaTH BATH FOR summer rates. C. S. TRAPHAGEN & CO., Props.

THE GERMAN MARKET.

A CHINESE REBELLION.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

The word "American" stamps articles from this country as of superior merit in the Fatherland, yet few goods are sold there.

BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—(Special Dispatch.) The opportunities of the American manufacturer in the German market are set forth in a report just received at the State Department from United States Consular Agent Carpenter at Fuerth, Bavaria. The consul says Germany unquestionably admits the superiority of American manufacturers and workmanship, and they pattern after them whenever possible. They have American dentists, stoves made after the American plan, which they call American stoves; American fashion plates in their tailor shops and many of the toys are made after American samples. The word "American" attached to anything is intended to convey the idea of superiority, and yet exceedingly few American goods are sold there, simply for the reason that no effort is made to introduce them.

After speaking of the enormous difference in the price of furniture in the countries and the worthlessness of German cabinet-making as indicating a splendid and profitable market for American woodwork, he says the Bavarian farmer reaps his grain with an old-time sickle, uses a heavy, unhandy grubbing hoe to hill his potatoes, and turns up the soil with an implement so heavy and clumsy that it requires wheels to get it over the ground. Light, well-made, cheap American implements, he thinks, would easily replace these. German boots and shoes are much inferior to American, the consul says, as they lack style and quality and are higher in price.

The great difficulty with American manufacturers and dealers," the report concludes, "is that they waste their time shouting for a home market when there is no home market and can never be one when the supply so greatly exceeds the demand. The markets they want are here and elsewhere in the world, and are not so hard to find if they would only take time to hunt them up."

CROSSED SPITZBERGEN.

The Conway Expedition has a successful voyage.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

TROMSOE (Norway), Aug. 4.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Arctic expedition, headed by Sir Martin Conway and his nephew, has accomplished the first crossing of Spitzbergen from east to west. In the central portion of the islands was found a vast ice plateau.

Sir Martin Conway's expedition reached Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, from England via Tromsø on June 20. The members of the expedition were Sir Martin Conway, his son, Sir Thomas T. Conway; Dr. J. W. Gregory, E. J. Gascoigne, and Studley, a sportsman. They possessed two Norwegian ponies and three sledges of the pattern adopted by Nansen. The explorers proposed to split up into two parties.

On Aug. 1, with his companions about September 5, and it will thus be seen that the expedition has returned sooner than was expected.

WIPE OUT.

Michigan Settlements in the Path of Huge Fires.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

SAULT STE. MARIE (Mich.), Aug. 4.—Much damage is being done by forest fires in this vicinity, and especially Gladis, a station eight miles from here on the South Shore road, was wiped out. The inhabitants had to flee for their lives. Brimley was also threatened with destruction and may have been wiped out by this time. Scores of farmers have lost their homes and many of them barely escaped with their lives.

The regular South Shore passenger train was compelled to return owing to the intense heat and smoke.

Several of the passengers fainted before the train got out of the fire belt. No rain has fallen for weeks, and everything on the ground is dry as tinder.

Unless it rains soon, there will be a vast

amount of timber destroyed and other damage done.

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COAST RECORD
SPAT IN AN EDITOR'S FACE.

Bad Man Nagle on a Rampage.

He Tackles James H. Barry of the Weekly Star.

More or Less Talk About Shooting and Killing.

All Northern Pacific Lands in Oregon Sold—A Wayside Resort Burned, Gavin D. High Sentenced—Attachment on a Carriage Firm.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

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President Colton stated that every possible advantage of San Francisco harbor would be afforded the Japanese men at the lowest possible rates.

If a location on the city front were selected by them, the Harbor Commissioners would be in touch with such structures as were desired, and at the very lowest rental. The Japanese seemed pleased with the reception and treatment accorded them.

Asano is now entering a proposition from Mr. Michael McNear who has

the Oriental company the free use of his wharves and docks if it would make Port Costa its terminus.

It is said the Japanese are giving much consideration to McNear's plan, and they expect to engage largely in a freighting business. President Asano left for San Diego this evening to give the Chamber of Commerce of that city a hearing.

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THE DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Attack Made on the Constitutionality of Their Acts.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—A strange

legal contest to determine the constitutionality of the Ciminetti act, by virtue of which the California Debris Commission exists, was partly heard by Judge McKenna in the United States District Court today. The case was filed by the government against the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company, at the request of the Debris Commission for the purpose of preventing the company from continuing to wash debris from their mines into the Yuba and French rivers, and to compel them to become subject to the orders of the Debris Commission.

The defendants claim the debris

which they have been sending into the Yuba and French rivers is not dangerous to navigation. The government contends that if miners wash debris

into streams, whether it hinders navigation or not, the companies must obey the orders of the Debris Commission.

The attorneys for the company, in their briefs, contend that the constitutional

right of the law which provides for the creation of the Debris Commission, is

expected that the case will be fin-

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LEFT HER GREENBACKS.

A San Francisco Widow's Carelessness Makes Her Penalties.

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Mrs. Pritchard had decided to buy a lot in Alameda. All that remained to be done was to pay the bill for the land, and this she decided to do yesterday, in company with F. L. Owens, a San Francisco real estate man, Mrs. Pritchard started for Alameda on the 10 o'clock boat from San Francisco.

While she was on the boat she laid the package of paper and greenbacks on the seat beside her and engaged in conversation with her agent. When she left the boat to take the cars she left the package in the seat and walked off empty-handed. The loss of the package was not discovered until she was well on her way to the train to Alameda.

"BIG INJUNS."

Great Chiefs of the Red Men Meet in Council.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The great

chiefs of the Improved Order of Red Men assembled in the council hall on Post street this morning, when the great sun fire was kindled. Over the council fire were discussed the achievements of the past and the plans for the future. The proposed rules of the different tribes on the reservation were received, and the financial gains and losses presented to the council.

One of the greatest achievements reported was the capture of 400 palefaces during the past year, and the formation of four new tribes. The council was busied with the affairs of all day, and to-night the degrees will be administered.

The election of officers takes place tomorrow. O. O. Seavey, the great prophet, will be heard of no more, his place being taken by Great Sachem Jackson. Great Sagamore J. Sims will be the next great sachem, in the regular order of things.

The delegates to the degree of Pocahontas began to arrive in the city yesterday afternoon. They came from Sacramento, Stockton, Redwood City, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Fort Bragg, Oakland and Yreka.

SPECIFIC CONTRACT LAW.

The Savings Unions Will Pay in Gold Where Deposited.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The San

Francisco Savings Union has issued a circular to depositors and others designed to meet any floating ideas which may prevail as to the possible effect of a depreciation of legal-tenders which some people are expecting in view of the passage of a free-coining-of-silver law.

The Savings Union makes an explicit declaration that depositors of gold coin will be paid in like coin at full value, irrespective of the market conditions of legal-tenders and they will be paid in gold coin, which will be paid under the specific-contract law in the kind of coin specified, which is in every instance gold. This has always been the policy of the banks in California, and will so remain, according to the statements of the best qualified to announce the future course of local financial institutions.

A LITTLE HERO.

James Fulton Shepard Saves Another Boy from Drowning.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

ALAMEDA, Aug. 4.—James Fulton Shepard, a one-legged boy residing on Briggs avenue, saved a twelve-year-old lad named Durant from drowning in the waters of the tidal canal last Thursday afternoon. Shepard rescued Durant as he was sinking for the last time. The boy had swallowed a quantity of water, and it required an hour's hard work to restore him.

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bathing in the canal. Durant cannot swim. A bigger boy offered to carry the little fellow out in the canal on his back. Durant mounted upon the shoulders of the other youth, who swam to the middle of the canal, where the water is twenty-five feet deep. Tiring of his burden, the swimmer ordered Durant to jump off. The little fellow would not do so, and was thrown off into the water. Durant screamed and disappeared.

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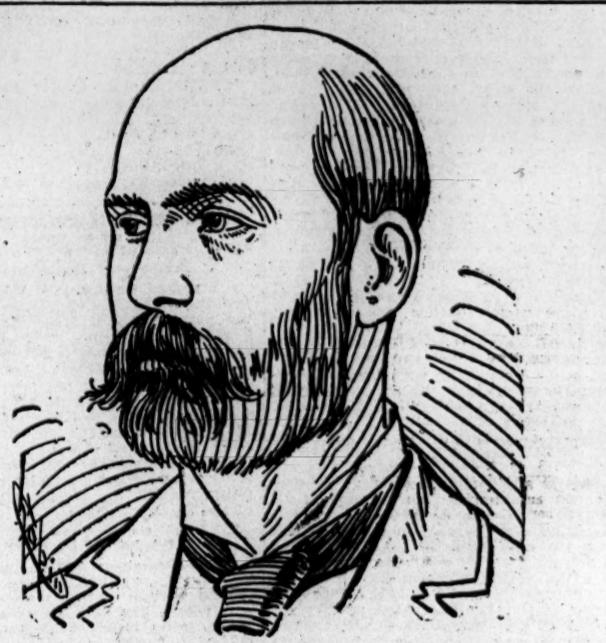
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Every Form of Weakness and

Diseases of Men Only.

We neither waste our own or patients' time on cases that we know we cannot cure because

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until We Cure You.

You can therefore get an honest opinion of your case, by calling at our office, without any charge whatever. We mean this statement emphatically and it is for everybody. We are Specialists for unnatural discharges, secret blood diseases and weaknesses of men and nothing else.

Enlarged and Relaxed Veins Cured in One Week.

Our Little Book sent securely sealed free. It contains rules for diet, exercise and sleep for weak men.

Cor. Third and Main Sts., over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Private side entrance on Third Street

BANKS

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Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) \$500,000
Surplus and reserve \$200,000
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Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

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Surplus interest paid on Term, 8 per cent on Ordinary Deposits. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

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ONE BOTTLE CURES McBurney's KIDNEY & BLADDER CURE.

Price \$1.25. All Druggists. W. P. McBurney, Sois. Manufacturers, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

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COMPLEXION POWDER Is an absolute necessity of refined toilet in the daily toilet. Fosters' complexion every element of beauty and purity.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A CRIMINAL WITNESS

An Inmate of the Riverside Jail Against Mings Brothers.

Suit Involving Large Properties Before Judge Shaw.

The Police Commission Discussed Making This City a Member of a Central Bureau of Identification—City Hall Doings.

At the City Hall yesterday the Police Commission considered the proposition of Chief Glass that the department join in a movement to establish a central bureau for identification of criminals, which is designed to facilitate the capture of law-breakers. A vigorous protest against a saloon was received. City Council went to Santa Ana to inspect some bridge paving work. Three suspended police officers were reinstated. Council is advertising for bids to supply the electric light fixtures for the new Police Station.

At the Courthouse yesterday the big suit of Francisco Yndart against Mariana W. de Coronel, for property valued at \$250,000, was begun before Judge Shaw. A prisoner from Riverside county gave some sensational testimony in the Mings trial. Twenty-nine new citizens were admitted. Hoy was given judgment against Thacker Bros. of Chicago, fruit dealers. Young Pierson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Whittier Reform School. Two divorces were granted. Mandamus proceedings have been instituted against the Long Beach trustees.

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The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

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The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXXI

FIFTEENTH YEAR

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DAILY by Carrier, 75 cents a month; by Mail, \$3.00 a year; SUNDAY, \$1.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 6 Mos. of 1896—18,416

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—Carmen.
OPHEUM—Vaudeville.

The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR
President.....WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Vice-President GARRET A. HOBART.

REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing the Times from the premises of subscribers.

The Times-Mirror Company.

TO OUT-OF-TOWN READERS.

Subscribers to The Times visiting the country or seaside during the summer months, can have the Daily sent to them for a week, or longer, by mail, by preparing for the same at the publication office, or can order and pay through their city carrier.

AT SEASIDE RESORTS—The Times is sent to Santa Monica, Long Beach and San Pedro by special pony express, and it is forwarded to Avalon by a steam yacht chartered especially for the purpose. At all of the last-named points prompt bicycle or horse delivery is made, and patrons who order their mail delivered through The Times' local agents at these places will receive it one earlier than if taken through the mails.

NO DANGER UNLESS "SCARY" PEOPLE MAKE IT.

The Times has shown that there is no immediate cause for apprehension as to the outcome of present financial and political conditions. It has sought to point out, clearly and candidly, some of the many evils which would flow from a victory for the party of repudiation and anarchy at the November election. The statements heretofore made in these columns are true; the warnings given were both necessary and timely. It is essential that the men whose votes are to decide the momentous issues of the hour, for good or for evil, should fully understand and appreciate the perils that confront the American people in the present crisis. In presenting these dangers in their true colors, dispassionately, but unreservedly, The Times has performed, and is performing, what it deems a patriotic duty. To grieve over the facts of the situation with vague generalities and smooth, but meaningless, phrases would be an act of folly and a public wrong.

The Times has never been guilty of indifference nor of bad faith toward the public which it serves. It is essential that intelligent and patriotic men should face the difficulties and the perils of existing conditions bravely and with steadfastness of purpose. In order to do this they must know the exact truth of the situation, in detail as well as in general. Men whose votes are to decide great issues are in justice and right entitled to know "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" regarding those issues. Therefore, in the performance of an imperative duty, The Times will continue to point out, from day to day, the dangers which lie ahead. It will unmask, without mercy, the false pretensions, the false logic, and the false conclusions of the men who are seeking to commit the American people to a policy, which, if realized, must inevitably result in national disgrace, private bankruptcy, untold suffering among the toiling millions, and probable revolution.

But, while pointing out the danger, The Times will not neglect to indicate the safe and sure way in which to avoid it. The path of safety lies in the utter repudiation at the polls, of the revolutionary political doctrines, the false economics and the nebulous sophistries enunciated by the Chicago platform. The Times has confidence in the integrity, manhood and sound judgment of the American people; and therefore it believes that when the American people come to a full understanding of the grave questions at issue in the pending contest, they will unhesitatingly, and by an overwhelming majority, choose the path of safety and avoid the path of danger.

As has been said before, there is no immediate danger, and no cause for present distrust. The only danger to be apprehended lies in the possibility of the success of the party of repudiation and ruin at the November election. There is no present cause for alarm, because Mr. Bryan's election is at best only a remote possibility. The indications are that it will become more and more remote as we draw nearer to election day. There is a rising tide of public sentiment in favor of McKinley, sound money, protection and stable government, which will leave the rotten hulk of silverism, Populism

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In 1890, the year before the McKinley bounty law took effect, about eight million pounds of beet-sugar were produced in this country. Of this all but 850,000 pounds were produced in California. Under the stimulus of the bounty the production of beet-sugar rapidly increased, until in 1894 (in which year the bounty was repealed by the Wilson Bill) the production amounted to over fifty-two million pounds. About four-fifths of this quantity was produced in California, and the remainder in Nebraska, Utah and Virginia. Nearly one-half of the product of this State came from Chino.

The advantages of this State as compared with other States for the production of beet-sugar as shown by official reports are very great. The average yield of sugar per acre of beets in California was 233 pounds. In Utah it was but 149 pounds per acre, in Nebraska 1327 pounds, while in Virginia it was only 1012 pounds per acre.

The beet-sugar factories in California

are three in number, one located at Watsonville, near Monterey, (the Spreckels factory,) one at Alvarado, near San Francisco, and the other at Chino.

The superiority of Southern California as the home of the sugar-beet is manifested by the fact that the average yield of sugar to the acre of beets at Chino was 3611 pounds, as against 2488 pounds at Alvarado, and 2432 pounds at Watsonville. The average proportion of sugar in the beets grown at Chino was over 13 per cent, far exceeding any other percentage shown in this country, and, probably, unequaled in the world.

We import annually about 3,500,000,000 pounds of sugar, in payment for which we send gold out of the country to the amount of \$106,000,000. Would it not be better to produce the sugar here and keep this money at home, to be paid to our own farmers and laborers? Would it not be desirable to cover Southern California with prosperous villages, depending on a crop which has an unlimited home market? The provisions of the McKinley Bill which aimed to do this were ruthlessly repealed by the Democrats in the Wilson Bill, and now the same party have presented for the suffrages of the people of California a fanatical free-trader and a deadly opponent of all bounties and all protection to home industries—which his name is Bryan. Can there be any doubt that the material interests of our people demand the election of McKinley?

DIGNITY—PERSONIFIED.

The Times published, yesterday, an extract from an opinion expressed by Mr. Watson (Populist Vice-Presidential candidate) in his Georgia newspaper, on Mr. Bryan. Today The Times received the full text of Mr. Watson's letter on Mr. Bryan, and which is as follows:

"If they could not give us free silver when the party was united on it, how can they give it to us now when the party is divided on it?

"When the Democrats at Chicago voted at the idea of naming Teller as their candidate, they proved that they thought of party and pie counter first, and principle next.

"They came into our party to get our principles, why couldn't they take a seat and sit awhile?

"If our principles are good, what's the matter with our company?

"It is the gentle thing to come boltling into our cabin, snatch our chairs, benches and beds, carry them away to their house, and then invite us to step over and help them luxuriate on our furniture?

"If they happen along while we are bathing, and steal our clothes, isn't it a little tough that they should ask us to come naked into court, and make oath that the duds are theirs?

"Dressing Billy Bryan up in Populist raiment makes him an attractive figure to our admiring gaze; but as long as he remains mixed in with the scrub sheep of the Democratic flock, we are much inclined to say to him, in the language of the ancient anecdote, 'We love you, Billy, but d— in your company.'

T. E. W.

The marked difference in the character of the speeches of Maj. McKinley and Mr. Bryan is noted in the New York Mail and Express. It says: "It is a noteworthy fact that every speech delivered by William McKinley in this campaign only serves to more clearly demonstrate the strength of his candidacy and his complete mastery of the great issues now agitating the nation. It is also evident that the recent speeches of this champion of protection and sound money have had the effect of cooling off the fiery eagerness of Bryan for a joint discussion. The free silver Populist candidate is beginning to appreciate the fact that his topnotch style of harangue and extravagant rhetorical figures would suffer sadly in comparison with McKinley's logical statement of facts in the plain language of the people."

Senator Elkins is a silver producer, and is otherwise largely interested in silver mines, but these facts do not cloud his reason in regard to the present actual value of silver or what the free coinage of it would result in. He says, "The people now agitating the silver question and demanding its free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, when it is only worth 31 to 1, are its worst enemies." Speaking of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act, he says, "He was too good a friend of silver to vote for it, as he knew that it would increase the production, thereby lessening its value in the markets and destroying confidence in it as money. Senator Elkins is right, for what he feared is what has come to pass."

The old saying that "two heads are better than one" is without application to the double-headed Populist candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Alabama has gone Democratic. The Dutch have captured Holland.

literature bearing on the question. It says: "This is no question of Republican or Democrat, but of our own protection as wage-earners. Organize for the preservation of sound money, in defense of your own wages, in support of the country's prosperity and the country's honor. At every shop and at every division point there must be a railway men's sound money club."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes the substance of a conversation which Maj. McKinley had lately with a visiting friend at Canton, in which the former quietly said: "I have been hopeful from the beginning, but now I have crossed the line of hopefulness into the land of confidence." The words of Maj. McKinley are echoed today by every Republican in the land. They also have been hopeful from the beginning, but now they, too, have crossed the line of hopefulness into the land of confidence.

Carmen was about as "bad an egg" as ever depicted him. She was bad to the bone. In the first place, she plays her wretchedness, heartlessness and dare-devilry is made even more bold glaring and manifest. She rolicks in her shame, and lures with new and augmented abandon. She teases men into abysses of dishonor, and with kisses that reek with passion pulls the consciousness of them until they are as helpless as the winds that shift the vane upon the spire, she loves madly for a day, or a week, or a month, only to leave her victim when she has tired of him, a stranger to self-respect, bankrupt of honor, steeped to the very lip of despair.

Such is the Carmen of the old familiar operatic story and such was the Carmen Miss Coghlan depicted to us last night, only she was a Carmen in that her naked wickedness was not clothed about with the drapery of sweet sounds, the rhythm of harmonica strings, the liquid veil of liting song.

Stripped of this fashioning of the composed, this melodic garniture that is like unto a garment, Carmen is a bold, bad, shameless hussy who, though at last the victim of a tragedy, is still a bright fixture for the coronation of the coronet, was killed all too late. She should have died younger. The fame of the Carmen kiss sent sweeping around the world by Olga Nethersole, did not miss Los Angeles en passant, as the world, in the wake of Carmen, was to do.

The Republicans that have started out to join Billy Boy Bryan in his windmill crusade against sound money are quietly getting disgusted with their anarchistic company and getting ready to come back into the Republican fold. Treat them all kindly and never let them know that you knew they were out of our ranks.

The English turfmen are all agog because Mr. Lebandy's colt, Schomburg, walked over for the Goodwood cup, a thing that has not occurred before in forty-two years. But that is a mere trifling compared with the surprise in store for our British cousins, next November, when they hear how McKinley walked over for the Presidential stakes.

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The Games

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The big suit now in progress in Judge Shaw's court recalls the romantic days of California and its early settlement by the Spanish gentry.

The Riverside man who was given sixty days in State's Prison for selling liquor to Indians, probably wishes he had limited his customers to white men who are not the wards of Uncle Sam.

A Pasadena restaurant man, convicted of violating the liquor ordinance, says than an honest man has no chance to make an honest living in that city. There are different kinds of "honest living."

While there are many tracts of land in Southern California with excellent water rights, these being in the majority, there are other tracts whose rights are first-class only in years of bountiful rain, which this is not. As a result, it is inevitable that certain sections will have trouble securing the best returns from their orchards, and there is a disposition in some quarters to encroach on the rights of others. This threatens to cause disturbances. At a time like this, people should make the best of bad conditions, and all should be patient.

Southern California has many advocates of the "good roads" movement among the ranchers, as well as among wheelmen. In this country there are 15,000,000 horses, 2,000,000 mules and 40,000 asses. It costs \$157,000,000 annually to feed them. On good stone roads one horse can pull as much as three horses over the average dirt road. If by building good roads one-half of the draught animals now used could be dispensed with, there would be a saving of \$78,000,000 annually. And what a boon these good roads would be to bicyclists! In fact, bicycle and tricycle apparatus could then be used very generally in place of horses for light hauling.

Fruit experts say that the cause of oranges dropping from the trees is due to the insufficiency of vitality in the tree, superinduced in some instances by insufficient fertilizing, and in other instances because the trees are subjected to an undue climatic strain, which diminishes the normal vitality of the tree. A severe cold spell, while not cold enough to frost trees or fruit, may sap the vitality of the trees and cause them to drop their fruit the following season. It is now noticed in some sections that young orange trees drop fruit more freely than do the more mature trees, probably owing to their greater susceptibility to the climatic abnormalities of the past winter. If some chemist will discover a tree tonic that can be administered successfully by hypodermic injections into needy trees, and thus prevent oranges from dropping, he will make an everlasting fortune.

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Two Women Found Dead Each Other on the Street.

Officer Hubbard put a stop to a lively little mill between two women on the corner of Arcadia and Main street last night and locked both the principals up on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The officer was walking along Alameda street about 11 o'clock when he heard the shrill tones of a police whistle. Quickly running to where the call came from he found the two women, Adelaide Johnson and Mary Harris, pounding each other in true prize-fighting style. One of the women had torn nearly a handful of hair from her adversary's head and they had clinched and "broke away" a number of times. The keeper of the tamale stand on the corner had blown the whistle and soon after Hubbard had separated the combatants, half a dozen officers appeared on the scene. The patrol wagon was called and on the way to the station the women continued to fight with their tongues. Judge Morrison will act as referee this afternoon.

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The Congress Convention at Ventura a Dead Lock.

Six Ballots Result in Ties for Patton and Rose.

The Delegate with the Deciding Vote Bolted the Convention—Some Fine Wire-pulling—Will Be Another Day of It.

VENTURA, Aug. 4.—(Regular Correspondence.) From early morning until 2 p.m., when the convention was called to order, wire-pulling was indulged in by the Los Angeles "push" under the leadership of Tom McCaffrey, chief train dispatcher of the Southern Pacific Company. A spirit of uneasiness was manifest all along the line of the Rose brigade. At 11:15 a.m. John W. Mitchell and Thomas Dermody arrived and went to work with a will to line up the Rose forces, but admitted openly that the result would be uncomfortably close. Each side claimed the fight, but would give no figures. Patton's campaign was managed by Thomas O. Toland of Ventura and Harry Patton of Los Angeles, who claimed but one vote majority. Under these strained conditions the convention was called to order by Secretary M. K. Merritt of Monterey county, who acted for Chairman G. W. Merrill of Los Angeles, who was absent but represented by a proxy instructed for Rose. The first test of the relative strength of the two candidates came with the vote for chairman.

Brice Grimes of Ventura was nominated by Burke of Los Angeles and M. K. Merritt of Monterey by Martin C. Marsh of Los Angeles. The result of the test ballot was: Merritt, 37; Grimes, 32, and a cheer went up from the Rose shouters, who claimed the victory as indicating a clear majority for their side.

The next move was the selection of a Committee on Credentials consisting of Brooks of Los Angeles, Agan of San Luis Obispo, Faw of Monterey and Grimes of Ventura. They occupied fifteen minutes in making up a majority and then adjourned to the hotel restaurant, signed by Brooks, Agan and Faw, called for the rejection of the proxies of Burke, and Cassin of Santa Cruz, and Thompson of Monterey on the technical ground that they were held by men not residents of their counties. Senator White of Los Angeles, who had transferred them to Harry Patton.

This was bitterly denounced by George S. Patton in person in a strong speech in which he took occasion to hurl defiance at the Huntington contingent, who were endeavoring to force the adjournment of the convention. He was followed by T. O. Toland in an equally strong appeal for fair play. The war of words was as bitter as that between John W. Mitchell, J. Marion Brooks, Tom Cuddy and I. W. Messmore each in turn spoke for a fair deal with the result that the Brooks supporters beat out the rejected proxies and admitted it. It was generally commented on that Brooks, under pressure, had urged the defeat of his own report. This point settled the routine work proceeded up to the nominating of the two candidates and the actual work began.

George S. Patton was named by T. O. Toland of Ventura, and Hon. L. J. Rose by John W. Mitchell of Los Angeles. Seconding speeches were not considered necessary, and the balloting began, after brief speeches by the candidates.

The first ballot resulted in a tie, each candidate receiving thirty-five votes. A second ballot was had with the same result, and amid great confusion and disorder, the convention at 5:50 p.m. adjourned to 7 p.m.

Features in the balloting was the "fall down" of M. Fagan of Ventura, who, up to today had been counted as sure for Patton, and the refusal of J. E. Youkum, who held the proxy of F. M. Nickell of Los Angeles, to vote on the side of the other. It was found that his vote would be the deciding factor, as he was surrounded by McCaffrey, Marsh, Mitchell and others of the push, to escape whom he finally bolted the convention.

He came instructed by Nickell to vote for Patton but refused absolutely to do so, as he was afraid of being causing a deadlock which at this writing there seems no chance of breaking. The workers in the Los Angeles delegation have him in hand and are working hard to "force" him to vote for Rose. The exciting episode was occasioned by J. Marion Brooks, one of the tellers handing the chairman a slip of paper at the conclusion of the first count on which was written in figures, Rose, 38, Patton, 35. Merritt, the chairman, was proceeding to declare Rose the nominee when Toland, who had been holding the count and a cry of fraud went up which was finally explained away as a clerical error on the part of Brooks. After adjournment, Merritt apologized for the mistake which had it not been discovered, would have given Rose the nomination. Taken all in all, it had the liveliest convention ever held in Ventura county.

The DEADLOCK STICKS.

VENTURA, Aug. 4.—(Special Dispatch.) The convention reassembled at 7:30 p.m. and balloting was resumed. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ballots resulted in a continuation of the deadlock. The vote was: Rose 35, Patton 35, divided as follows: Los Angeles, Rose 20, Patton 17; Monterey, Rose 7, Patton 1; Santa Cruz, Rose 0, Patton 6, one absent; Ventura, Rose 3, Patton 2; Santa Barbara, Rose 1, Patton 6; San Luis Obispo, Rose 4, Patton 2.

Before roll-call for the seventh ballot, Harry Patton handed to the chairman a telegram from George Hartman, the absent delegate from Santa Cruz, containing a telegram from his proxy instructing that his vote be cast for George S. Patton. A bitter fight against its admission followed. John W. Mitchell, Tom Cuddy, I. W. Messmore, Thomas McCaffrey and others protesting against any irregularity in the vote on proxy, were supporting the motion to refer the Committee on Credentials.

T. O. Toland and Brice Grimes of Ventura responded in favor of its admission, the result being that the matter went to the Committee on Credentials to report on the authenticity of the telegram. Hartman wired Mr. Senator Bert Burke and Delegate Hartman. At 9:30 p.m. no report had been received and adjournment was taken to 9:30 a.m. on August 5.

During the taking of the fourth ballot a Rose delegate voted on Youkum's behalf giving the nomination to Rose. T. O. Toland declared out of order that when it developed that Youkum had gone to Los Angeles without leaving a proxy, the vote was thrown out and the deadlock continues.

John W. Mitchell and Thomas McCaffrey, the Rose delegation and worked every known device to gain time to secure a proxy from F. M. Nickell, which, if it comes, will break the deadlock.

At 10:30 a.m. rumor has it that a break will be made in the Rose delegation's first ballot Wednesday. Ventura is shaky.

He Knew.

(Chicago Record.) In the surf: She (coming up suddenly). Where did that wave go? He (coughing and strangling). I swallowed it.

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normal and abnormal hands, taken

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VENTURA, Aug. 4.—(Regular Correspondence.) From early morning until 2 p.m., when the convention was called to order, wire-pulling was indulged in by the Los Angeles "push" under the leadership of Tom McCaffrey, chief train dispatcher of the Southern Pacific Company. A spirit of uneasiness was manifest all along the line of the Rose brigade. At 11:15 a.m. John W. Mitchell and Thomas Dermody arrived and went to work with a will to line up the Rose forces, but admitted openly that the result would be uncomfortably close. Each side claimed the fight, but would give no figures. Patton's campaign was managed by Thomas O. Toland of Ventura and Harry Patton of Los Angeles, who claimed but one vote majority. Under these strained conditions the convention was called to order by Secretary M. K. Merritt of Monterey county, who acted for Chairman G. W. Merrill of Los Angeles, who was absent but represented by a proxy instructed for Rose.

The first test of the relative strength of the two candidates came with the vote for chairman.

Brice Grimes of Ventura was nominated by Burke of Los Angeles and M. K. Merritt of Monterey by Martin C. Marsh of Los Angeles. The vote of the last ballot was for Merritt, 27; Grimes, 22, and a cheer went up from the Rose shouters, who claimed the victory as indicating a clear majority for their man.

The next move was the selection of a Committee of Credentials, consisting of Brooks of Los Angeles, Agan of San Luis Obispo, Faw of Monterey and Grimes of Ventura. They occupied fifteen minutes in making up majority and minority reports. The majority report signed by Brooks, Agan and Faw, called for the admission of the proxies of Burke and Cassin of Santa Cruz and Thompson of Monterey on the technical ground that they were held by men not residents of their counties. Senator White of Los Angeles, who had transferred his seat to the Pacific Coast, was bitterly denounced by George S. Patton in person in a strong speech in which he took occasion to hurl defiance at the Huntington contingent, who were endeavoring to manipulate the convention. He was followed by T. O. Toland in an equally strong appeal for a fair play. The vote of words was so bitter that John W. Mitchell, J. Marion Brooks, Tom Cuddy and I. W. Messmore each in turn spoke for a fair deal, with the result that the Brooks report was beaten and the rejected proxies were admitted. It was generally commented on that Brooks, under pressure, had urged the defeat of his own report. This point settled the routine work proceeded up to the nominating of the candidates and the actual work of the convention.

George S. Patton was nominated by T. O. Toland of Ventura, and Hon. L. J. Rose by John W. Mitchell of Los Angeles. Seconding speeches were not considered necessary, and the balloting began, a brief speech by the candidates.

The first ballot resulted in a tie, each candidate receiving thirty-five votes. A second ballot was had with the same result, and amid great confusion and disorder, the convention at 5:50 p.m. adjourned to 7 p.m.

Resumed in the balloting was the "fair deal" of M. Fagan of Ventura, who, up to today had been counted as sure for Patton, and the refusal of J. E. Youkum, who held the proxy of F. M. Nickell of Los Angeles, to vote on either ballot; when it was found that his vote would be the deciding vote. He was surrounded by McCaffrey, Marsh, Mitchell and others of the push, who escaped whom he finally bolted the convention.

He came instructed by Nickell to vote for Patton but refused absolutely to cast a vote for either candidate, causing some doubt as to whether voting there would be no chance of breaking. The workers in the Los Angeles delegation have him in hand and are working hard to "force" him to vote for Rose.

An exciting episode was occasioned by J. Marion Brooks, one of the tellers of the chairman, who, in the excitement at the conclusion of the first count on which was written in figures, Rose, 36, Patton, 35. Merritt, the chairman, was proceeding to declare Rose the nominee when Toland of Ventura challenged the result and a tie was found. A second ballot was finally explained away as a clerical error on the part of Brooks.

After adjournment, Merritt apologized for the mistake which had not been discovered, would have given Rose the nomination. Taken all in all, it has been the liveliest convention of the year.

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The largest and best selected stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

White Victoria Lawn, 40 inches wide,

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White Persian Lawn, 32 inches wide, per yard.

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36 inches wide, per yard.

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NOTE—We expect a new line of Russian Crash and Grass Linens tomorrow.

White Victoria Lawn, 40 inches wide,

per yard.

White Pique,

per yard.

White Duck for separate skirts,

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THE REVOLT.

Democratic Journals Denounce the Chicago Platform.

Only One Honorable Solution of the Question Possible.

Two Tails Wagging One Dog—Bryan Running as a Populist—Want No Alliance with Crasy Agitators. The Real Bolters.

(New York Times, Dem.) There is no room left for doubt. Where there is a handful of the faithful they would protest against this degradation. Where there is a respectable minority it should declare that refusing to support this infamy is not bolted, but fidelity to principle, and wherever real Democrats can control their party organization they should train all its guns and rally all its forces against the ticket put up in the name of the party at Chicago, and brought down to the level of raving bedlamism at St. Louis.

No Honorable Solution Possible. (Brooklyn Eagle, Dem.) We shall have to wait to see how the complication of one Populist candidate for President and two Populist candidates for Vice-President will unravel itself, but there is no solution of it which is consistent with honor, none which will tend to harmonize the disengaged forces and none which will command it either as suitable or as sound the judgment of men of reason and of responsibility in the United States. The necessity for a genuine Democratic ticket on a platform of real Democratic principles was been increased by the inconclusive action of the second St. Louis convention of the present year.

Two Tails Wagging the Dog. (Kansas City Star, Dem.) In any event there will be two tickets in the field representing the financial policy of the free-silver advocates. The Democrats would support either, and the Populists would support either for electors who stand for Bryan and Watson. These separate electoral tickets would command nearly equal strength in several of the States, and in some of them at least great Republicans the election by plurality. The intent of the convention, no doubt, was to make the Populist tail wag the Democratic dog. But the effect has been to create a dog with two tails, and in the wagging process the body will be mercilessly lashed on both sides.

All Disgrace Torn Off. (Philadelphia Times, Dem.) There must be many Democrats who, though they voted for the Bryan electors on the theory that Bryan was the regular nominee, will not support the Populist candidate, whose true party affiliation is known. The intent of the convention, no doubt, was to make the Populist tail wag the Democratic dog. But the effect has been to create a dog with two tails, and in the wagging process the body will be mercilessly lashed on both sides.

Not Running as a Democrat. (Louisville Times, Dem.) William Jennings Bryan is not a Democrat. He has made many deliveries since he received the Chicago nomination, but in no instance has he proclaimed the Democratic gospel. On the contrary he has put aside all the traditions, purposes and policies of the party. He has abandoned his standard, everybody who desires free silver, asking certificates of character from none, and willing to make any kind of bargain or promise to secure votes in the interest of the 50-cent dollar.

They Would Destroy Credit. (New York Statesman) The Democrats, as well as the Populists, have turned their backs on that ground-work of principles upon which the founders of the Union have sought to bring the modern civilized state, based upon right and justice, into harmony with republican institutions. A government grounded upon the Democratic or Populist platform would destroy the very foundation of public and private credit—it would destroy because it would hopelessly upset and confound all the relations created by commerce, trade and labor within the nation.

Our Own Diamonds, Too. (Chicago Chronicle, Dem.) The United States should have diamonds without the consent of any other nation. We have our Alaska. Let us legislate that glittering pebbles are diamonds of the first water, and they will become as precious as any stone that irradiates the shirt front of a hotel clerk at a summer resort.

Disgraceful Politics. (New York Sun, Dem.) The parading of a cross decorated with a crown of thorns through the hall during the attempt to stamp the Frontiers for Bryan in 1859 was the most revolting incident in the history of political conventions. It should bring the blood to the cheeks of the man in whose interest the shameful spectacle was devised.

They Should Get Together. (Utica Press, Dem.) The Bryan men have already determined to use the wiser policy of uniting all the forces available for a common cause. They are willing and anxious not only that all Democrats and Populists, but everybody else who favors free silver, whatever they may think of other questions, shall vote for their candidate. Why should those who seek to defend the country's honor likewise combine in the wretched cause? In unity there is strength.

No Alliance with Crasy Agitators. (Washington Post, Dem.) The Democratic party has nothing to gain, but much to lose, by uniting with the factional, sectional, or such crazy agitators as Pennoyer, Waite and Debs. For every vote gained by that alliance it will lose two from among the responsible and intelligent and patriotic elements of the party. It will lose, besides, the respect and confidence of the country. It will lose in character and standing.

Out of the Mouths of Babes, etc. (Boston Herald, Ind.) It was inadvertently that Mr. Bryan in his convention speech, referred to McKinley as "elected at Chicago," but there is no need for him to amend his language. He spoke more truly than he thought.

South America Tired of Free Silver. (Baltimore Sun) South America has been forced in self-defense to desert the silver standard and to place its finances upon the gold basis as the only system by which it can hope to become truly prosperous.

The Real Bolters. (St. Louis Mirror, Ind.) Democracy is the rule of the people. The Chicago convention was a gathering of demagogues and the like. Democracy was not heard in the making of the platform or ticket. No man has to leave the Democratic party to vote against

that ticket and platform. He remains a Democrat.

Let It Die.

(Arizona Gazette, Dem.) Tom Watson says if he should withdraw from the Vice-Presidential race, his party would die. Let go. If one man can kill a party it had little excuse for living.

Nothing in the Name.

(Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.) Is it Bryan and Sewall, or Bryan and Watson? It is immaterial. In either case it is Bryan and Populism. Bryan and reputation, Bryan and plot, Bryan and ruin.

THE ISSUE OF THE HOUR.

MORE PLAIN FACTS ABOUT SILVER MONEY.

Cut This Out, Put it in a Business Envelope and Carry it in Your Pocket for Ready Reference.

FIRST.

Silver has always been measured by gold.

(2) That by which something else is measured is the standard of value. The number of ounces of silver an ounce of gold would buy has always been the ratio.

(3) Like all other values, the ratio of silver to gold has been controlled by supply and demand.

(4) When this government was founded the commercial or true ratio was believed to be 15 to 1.

(5) At that ratio silver was admitted and coined in the mint. Gold dollars, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine gold; 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine silver, the "silver dollars" of the daddies."

(6) The intent and belief of the "daddies" was that 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver would buy as much of anything as 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of gold would.

(7) Or that 16 ounces of fine silver would pay as much debt as one ounce of gold.

SECOND.

The ratio of 15 to 1, fixed by law, remained actually correct, but a very short time.

(2) Owing to admission of foreign coins, which were inferior, no American gold or silver coins circulated. Coinage of silver dollars was suspended in 1804. Then 1600 were coined.

(3) In 1834 the "dollar of the daddies" ceased to exist. The weight of the silver dollar was changed to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. This altered the ratio to 16 to 1.

(4) Silver then became more profitable to export than to coin.

(5) The standard of value was the single gold standard, on which we have been down to the present time.

(6) Dropping the silver dollar legally from coinage in 1873 was only making a mere record of what had been actually true from 1834. Silver declined to be coined during that entire period except to export than to coin.

(7) The whole amount of silver coined from the foundation of the government to 1873 was about \$8,000,000, although its coinage was free and unlimited.

THIRD.

(1) From 1873 to July 1, 1896, under limited silver coinage we coined, in full legal-tender silver dollars, \$125,289,916, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

(2) In the eighty-five years prior to 1873 the whole amount of silver coined by the United States under free silver coinage was \$222,585,921.

(3) In the eighteen years from 1873 to 1896 the whole amount of silver coined under limited coinage was \$471,927,729.

(4) More than \$27,000,000 more of silver was coined in eighteen years of limited coinage than during the eighty-five years of free silver coinage.

(5) All the silver dollars in our currency were full legal-tender at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, except for redemption of gold certificates, which are not legal tender.

(6) Subsidary silver (half-dollars, quarter-dollars and dimes) are legal tender to the amount of \$10 in any one transaction.

(7) The total limited legal-tender silver coined is \$179,565,288,60.

(8) Total silver coined by the United States down to July 1, 1896, \$656,464,343.10.

FOURTH.

(1) The reason a new demand for free coinage of silver by the United States has arisen is that, owing to increased production, caused chiefly by improved methods of mining and better facilities for shipping, the output of silver became so large as to diminish its value in relation to gold.

(2) Down to 1873 silver was more profitable to export than to coin, and that year only \$293,600 was offered for coinage in the United States.

(3) In 1856 the world's production of silver was \$179,000,000, ounces; real value 10.1.

(4) In 1856 the world's production of silver was 67,753,000 ounces, or more than double. Ratio to gold, 17.88.

(5) In 1856 the world's production of silver was 93,276,000 ounces, or more than double. Ratio to gold, 20.78.

(6) In 1856 the world's production of silver was 165,000,000 ounces, or more than five times what it was in 1856. Real ratio to gold, 31.56.

(7) That is to say, an ounce of gold is worth today nearly 32 ounces of silver.

(8) Yet owners of coined silver want us to accept it for free and unlimited coinage at the proportion of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

FIFTH.

(1) The effect would be to flood the country with silver dollars worth 52 to 53 cents.

(2) When the government was founded the "daddies" believed and intended that 15 ounces of silver would be as much as one ounce of gold, or that 15 ounces of silver would discharge a debt which one ounce of gold would discharge.

(3) Today one ounce of gold will purchase as much as 32 ounces of silver. If we coined silver at 16 to 1, therefore, we would be reducing ourselves to a doling of a purchasing power of debt-paying power of only 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the present dollar of our currency, all its dollars being kept up to a value of 100 cents each by the existing gold standard.

(4) Free coinage of silver would put us on the silver standard with the other countries in which law is the principal measure, and civilization is scarcely begun.

(5) There is not in the world today a first-class nation that opens its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. —(Chicago Times-Herald.)

BANKRUPT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS At "The Margrave," 125 South Spring Street.

Commencing Wednesday morning, July 23, at 10 o'clock. The undersigned purchased the above goods at Sheriff's sale Tuesday, July 23, at a great sacrifice, and will give the public the benefit of his purchase. Come early and take your choice at one-half the regular price.

All these goods must be sold during the next three days. First come, first served.

W. S. NORVELL.

MARINE FIREWORKS AT SANTA MONICA Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock, from the ocean, fronting the bluff. Special daily concerts, afternoon and evening, bandstand on the bluff. Take Southern Pacific. Eighteen week-day trains, thirty-four Sunday trains. Fast time; seats for everybody. Round trip, 50 cents.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The present political campaign, leaving aside partisan questions, is evidently to one of education. The meaning of free silver, 16 to 1, is being discussed in the daily papers and by word of mouth as, perhaps, it has never been before. The most regrettable feature of the situation, at this stage of its evolution, is that so many who are pronounced free silverites, and, for that matter, so many who are gold-standard advocates, have found themselves not thoroughly equipped for the task of explaining why they hold the views they do. If the campaign is to be fought out on lines of inquiry and logical argument there will be little to fear concerning the outcome, and it follows that every friend of sound money, by which is meant antagonism to the doctrine of free silver, 16 to 1, ought to be abased or offended, or have an injustice done to it. When one comes to a question of fact, he finds staring him in the face the metal gold in the unending, often sentimental, sympathy expressed for the so-called "white metal," as, if indeed, it were an entity, and be abused or offended, or have an injustice done to it. When one comes to a question of fact, he finds staring him in the face the metal gold in the unending, often sentimental, sympathy expressed for the so-called "white metal," as, if indeed, it were an entity, and be abused or offended, or have an injustice done to it. When one comes to a question of fact, he finds staring him in the face the metal gold in the unending, often sentimental, sympathy expressed for the so-called "white metal," as, if indeed, it were an entity, and be abused or offended, or have an injustice done to it. 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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Aug. 4, 1896.

BANKERS AND FREE COINAGE. The New York State Bankers' Association adopted strong resolutions against the free coinage of silver, after showing that the banks were custodians of hundreds of millions of dollars, not their own money, but the money of merchants, manufacturers, workingmen, widows, orphans, all in fact who have money to invest in business. The same against the impairment of savings capacity or old age, every dollar of which was equal to a gold dollar. The resolutions went on to say that the best definition of coin money has been furnished by the ablest monetarist of the age, Henri Cernuschi, who said that the coin of the world must be gold, and that the coin of the world must be gold.

Good coins, the resolutions continued, were the only ones that sustain that test. Currency, which was the basis of all business transactions, should be based upon that standard that was least variable and had the widest acceptance among the nations of the world. Business transactions, both national and international, may be settled with the least embarrassment from fluctuations in exchange. The \$16,000,000,000 of international trade balances were annually settled in the United States.

The domestic trade of the United States, amounting annually to \$35,000,000,000, was contracted for and settled upon the gold basis; 82 per cent. of the commerce of the world was upon the gold basis.

In view of this, the convention declared that it would be criminally negligent, if not treasonable, to allow the most advanced and civilized nations to join China and Mexico upon the silver basis. Gold has been the standard of value in the United States as a matter of fact, since 1834, and as a matter of law since 1873, in all countries where the gold standard prevails, gold and silver circulate as money. There was in circulation and in the United States treasury on July 1, \$636,204,102 coined silver and treasury notes issued against silver bullion purchased, \$671,563 paper money.

In conclusion, the resolutions declared that the standard of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means a dollar commercially worth 92 cents, but by flat of the government, made to pass for 100 cents, and the repudiation of 50 per cent. of indebtedness.

COMMERCIAL.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS IN THE EAST. It has frequently been suggested that there is a good opening for the establishment in the large eastern cities of stores which make specialty of California products. Such establishments could not only do a good retail trade, but would undoubtedly be able to work up a wholesale business in course of time. Such an establishment as this has recently been opened in New York under the title of the California Fruit Company, reference to which is made in a New York correspondent of the San Francisco Call. The persons at the head of the enterprise are M. A. Sanders of Los Angeles and H. Chamberlain. At least half the store is taken up by California products, so selected as to attract the immediate attention of the purchaser. In conversation with the Call correspondent, Mr. Chamberlain gave the following interesting particulars to the success of his venture:

"We do that," said Mr. Chamberlain, "for the simple reason that the goods sell. We opened this store out here in the fashionable quarter of the city on an experiment last January and have met with a most remarkable success. We have made a specialty of olives, high-class wines, canned fruits, honey and olive oil. We get them from home barrels of olives and put them up here in fancy bottles. They can be found on the tables of the best families in New York, while the oil is now taken in preference to most other olive oil products here or abroad. While we first opened with our plan of pushing California goods, we met with some opposition, owing to the novelty of getting so much space to one State, but a single trial did the work. At the present time we are not only displaying an immense family trade, but other grocery stores are sending in to us every day for something in our California line. The favor is spreading all over this part of New York, and I venture to say that before long we can give our attention to that one State alone and build up a very heavy business."

"A very particular feature is our honey. When we opened F. H. Leggett & Co., one of the largest packing-houses in New York, sold us a considerable quantity of New York honey in bulk and is selling in great quantities today in preference to the New York material. They have put in big orders for the coming crop, and in a few years I expect to see California honey lead the world for quality, clearness and taste."

"I think the establishment of a big supply house, dealing only in California products in New York, would do a most tremendous business, and would have a tendency to bring the East and West together from a mercantile standpoint, more than anything than any other form of contact. We have tried to make a success, and have only experienced in one part of the city."

There is certainly room for several more establishments of this kind in New York, and for one or two in each of the large cities of the country. Apart from the profit which may be derived from the enterprise, such establishments are of much benefit to the State at large in advertising the products of California among eastern consumers."

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION. The American Manufacturer in the course of an article on the petroleum output in 1895, says that the most notable features in connection with the production of crude petroleum in 1895, (1.) The notable increase in production, especially in Ohio, Indiana and California. (2.) The decrease in stocks. (3.) The rise in prices. (4.) The extension southward of the profitable producing districts in the Appalachian range. Briefly summarized, the facts regarding these four features are:

"The production in the United States increased from 49,344,516 barrels in 1894 to 52,983,526 barrels in 1895, most of the important producing districts sharing in this increase. The production of Pennsylvania increased from 18,077,559 barrels to 18,231,442 barrels; of Ohio from 16,792,554 barrels to 19,845,233 barrels. This increase in Ohio was due to the production of districts which had not been distributed throughout the two important producing districts. The production of Indiana increased from 3,638,666 barrels to 4,386,132 barrels, while the production of California, owing to the new discoveries in Los Angeles, increased from 706,969 barrels to 1,208,482 barrels. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease in the production of West Virginia and New York.

"The stocks of crude petroleum in the

Appalachian oil field at the close of 1895 were 5,344,784 barrels, as compared with 6,499,880 barrels at the close of 1894. The largest stocks at the close of any one month in 1895 were 5,555,345 barrels in January, as compared with 7,755,219 barrels in January, 1894. The total value of certificate oil in the Pennsylvania field in 1895 was \$1,355, as compared with \$325 in 1894. This was the highest average price since 1877.

In the Lima field the average price advanced from 48 cents in 1894 to 71½ cents in 1895, the total value in 1895 was \$57,691,279 barrels produced in 1895 at \$1,09 per barrel.

The petroleum-producing localities in the United States remain about as they were in 1894, the only important addition to the producing territory being the Los Angeles district in Southern California, but this is hardly to be regarded as new territory. It is surrounded by the older producing districts of that section of the States. Most of the oil produced in the United States in 1895 is still from the Appalachian district, all of that produced in New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, together with that produced in Mackay, the Eastern and Southern Ohio, the McCreary district of Ohio, and from this great field. In this district there were produced in 1895 30,959,139 barrels out of a total of 52,983,526 barrels, or nearly 58½ per cent."

INCORPORATIONS. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles has filed amended articles of incorporation. The following members of the quarterly conference were elected trustees to take charge of the church's property on Broadway: J. P. Widney, C. H. Bradley, E. A. Forrester, F. A. Seymour, A. M. Pomeroy, G. W. Wiley and W. F. Pomeroy, all of Los Angeles. No capital stock; duration fifty years.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4, 1896.

Butter is firm for best grades. Peas lower. Green corn and egg plant are down. Other lines steady.

(The following quotations are for several articles of produce mentioned. For a general choice article a somewhat better price than the highest quoted of decidedly inferior quality the seller will probably have to accept less than the lowest quoted price.)

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb. Rex 12½; Eagle, 11½; picn. 10½; cold cure, 11½; selected boiled Rex, 12½; skinned, 11½.

Rex breakfast bacon, 10½; Diamond C, special fancy wrapped, 12½; Diamond C, breakfast bacon, 12½; medium, 6½¢; bacon bellies, wide pieces, 12½; regular, 10½.

Dry Salt Pork—Per lb. clear bellies, 6½¢; short clear, 5½¢; clear backs, 5½¢.

Prime Beef—Per lb. tender, 55¢; kidney, 54¢; liver, 52¢; Ivan, 51¢; lamb, 50¢; tongue, 48¢; heart, 46¢; kidney, 45¢; liver, 44¢; tongue, 43¢; heart, 42¢; tongue, 41¢; liver, 40¢.

Pickled Pork—Per lb. hams, 80 lbs.

Roast Peas—Per lb. fern, 55¢; kidney, 54¢; liver, 52¢; Ivan, 51¢; lamb, 50¢; tongue, 48¢; heart, 46¢; kidney, 45¢; liver, 44¢; tongue, 43¢; heart, 42¢; tongue, 41¢; liver, 40¢.

Smoked Peas—Per lb. 50¢.

Smoked Bacon—Per lb. 50¢.

Smoked Ham—Per lb. 50¢.

Smoked Sausage—Per lb. 50¢.

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Smoked Ham—Per lb



PASADENA.

TWO CONVICTED LIQUOR SELLERS GIVEN CUSTOMARY FINES.

They Claim an Honest Man Has No Chance to Earn a Living—The Marriage of a Young Business Man—Minor Notes.

PASADENA, Aug. 4.—(Regular Correspondence.) Davis & McGinty, who were arrested Monday morning charged with violation of the liquor ordinance were before Recorder Rosser Monday night, and the testimony of Barry and Johnson, the complaining witnesses, was heard, and the defense of the two men placed before the court. Briefly stated, the testimony was to the effect that on Saturday, August 1, at 10 o'clock, Barry and Johnson had been served with beer and crackers in the place, and that on July 27 and July 23, in the forenoon of each day Barry had procured liquid refreshment at the place. Davis wanted to have his trial in Los Angeles, and declared that he could not give him justice, but when it was explained to him that the case must be tried here, consented to have it take place, and said he did not wish a jury. The two men stated that they had misinterpreted the meaning of the ordinance, and never intended to resort to drunks, and had permitted no drink in their place. When the evidence of the prosecuting witnesses and of the City Marshal had been heard, the court declared that the two men, guilty, as neither denied the charge against them, but had given no evidence to disprove that brought forward. Davis asked that time be allowed for sentence, and at 10 o'clock this morning the defendants were again brought into court to receive it. Davis said, they were ready to receive sentence, and made a little speech to the court, in which he stated that he and his partner violated the ordinance as they had abundant opportunity to do, they would have money to pay their fine, but said that they had been obliged to close their place, and had not been able to do so for financial reasons. He said that Pasadena was a home where an honest man could not earn a living, and when sentence was pronounced of \$150 for each of the men, both protested against the severity, and declared they could not pay the fine. The men were given time to pay the fine, and the two had not paid it, and are reposing in the City Jail, whose accommodations contemplate the housing of four prisoners, and the three now incarcerated may have company in a few days, when the other violators of the ordinance are brought to trial.

COLLIS-HALL.

George W. Collis, a prominent young business man of Pasadena, was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Hall, of Los Angeles, the daughter of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. North Hill street, Los Angeles, at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Wilson of the Broadway Methodist Church officiating. The young couple will immediately take up their residence in their new home at No. 346 Galena avenue, and will be at home to their friends after September 18.

PASADENA BREVIETIES.

Miss Mary D. Boynton has been elected to the chair of Greek and Latin in the High School, at a salary of \$90 a month. Miss Boynton was elected to the vacancy created by the resignation of Prof. Edward, who has accepted the chair of French. The group for next year Miss Reed was elected vice-principal of the High School at a salary of \$100, and the trustees have decided to have the laboratory re-organized under the supervision of the janitor of the building.

William W. Fish of La Cañada died at 11 o'clock, after two months' illness, Monday afternoon. Mr. Fish has resided in Pasadena until a few months ago, when he removed to La Cañada for relief from his malady, which was the heart and lungs. The funeral services at the grave will be conducted by the Rev. John Godfrey Post, G. A. and the services will be at Mountain View Cemetery.

The report of the Health Officer for the month of July has been compiled, and shows that sixteen deaths occurred during that period. Of these five were from consumption, two from acute pneumonia, one from cholera infantum, one from typhoid fever, three from disease of the bowels, and four from other causes.

Pasadena Hive, Ladies of the Macabees have been invited to attend installation ceremonies at Los Angeles tomorrow evening. The ladies of the hive will meet in the corner of Colorado and Raymond in time to take the 7 o'clock electric car.

Rev. F. M. Dowling lecture at the Christian Church to a large audience Monday evening on "Woman's Place in Christian Work." His lecture this evening was upon "Missionary Heroines." The lectures were free to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Harriet Orton will leave Wednesday for the North, and after visiting San Francisco and Portland will take steamer for Sitka, Alaska, from which place they will proceed to the Orient.

A number of the local W.C.T.U. leaders and their friends will attend the school of methods at this place, which begins on Wednesday and continues until Friday, closing with the suffrage contest Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Radcliffe, who has been spending some time at Long Beach, returned home Monday afternoon, having been taken ill at the beach. She is reported somewhat better today.

Don McGilvray will leave Wednesday for the North and after a visit of a few weeks with relatives, will return to Stanford. Miss Sadie, who has also leave on Wednesday for Berkley.

Howard Woodworth, a conductor on the electric road, will leave Pasadena on Thursday for Ohio, where he will remain for a couple of months visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Eldred and daughter of North Raymond avenue, accompanied by Miss Linda Conger, left today for Catalina, where they will remain until September 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Longly, Mrs. C. A. Whitridge and Miss E. A. Dart have returned from Catalina. J. C. Crilly has returned from Wilson's Park.

Mr. Vedder of North Marengo avenue has returned from a six-weeks' trip to the Orient, and will return to his family left today for Long Beach.

Judge and Mrs. Stout returned today from several weeks' sojourn at the sea shore, looking well and hearty as far as their outing.

Mrs. Marshall Wotkyns and family, accompanied by Miss Wotkyns, will leave on Thursday for Miramar, where they will spend a month.

Dr. G. Roosevelt Thomas, who is spend-

ing the summer at Avalon, was in Pasadena today, attending to business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hall, who have spent the summer at Matilija, are expected home on Wednesday.

Rollie H. Miller and wife are receiving congratulations over the birth of an eight-pound girl.

C. Torrance and family have returned from an extended visit to friends in New York State.

Rev. C. J. Miller of Otay was in the city today and was greeting his old friends here.

R. A. Rowan of Madison avenue has taken a cottage at Long Beach for a month.

SANTA MONICA.

Meeting of City Trustees—Municipal Light Ownership.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 4.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Board of Trustees held a meeting Monday evening, all the members except Roth, attending. A protest was presented from property-owners on Fourth street, between Utah and Oregon avenues, against the granting of any railway franchise for that part of Fourth street. Max Barreto was heard in behalf of the petition. He said that Fourth street is one of the best roads in the town, and the property-owners object to having railway lines across it. Applications had been made, he said, for franchises on many of the principal streets and it was believed there should be some restrictions on such privileges. The petition was referred to the committee of the District Attorney. Justice Soule refused to issue the warrant.

Trustee Carrillo urged that steps be taken to secure a sewer system for the town. He said there had been a great deal of delay and people are clamoring for a sewer. He said that only a few days ago he saw the town of Los Angeles, with the names of McKinley and Hobart at the head of their editorial page.

The sewer question was temporarily disposed of by requesting the Citizens' Committee on Sewers to meet with the members of the board next Monday evening.

Trustee Carrillo reported that the Santa Monica Electric and Power Company will sell its plant to the city for \$35,000. No definite action was taken on the matter.

SANTA MONICA BREVIETIES.

Assemblyman R. N. Bulla and family of Los Angeles, have a cottage at South Beach.

The sea water street-sprinkling plant, including two large elevated tanks on the bluff, is nearly completed.

The city trustees will meet at the Board of Equalization next Monday. Property-owners aggrieved at the assessments against them, may petition for reductions in such assessments.

SAN PEDRO.

Results of the Live-pigeon Shoot—A War Rehearsal.

SAN PEDRO, Aug. 4.—(Regular Correspondence.) A relic of the civil war has fallen into possession of T. C. Miller, late of the Wilmington, N. C., light artillery of the Confederate army, of which battalion "Paramount" Blount was major. When the Confederate troops evacuated Petersburg on April 2, 1865, the payroll of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina regiment commanded by Major Blount was captured by Mr. Stuart, now of San Pedro, but these were of the Union army. All these he has kept until he gave it to Mr. Miller the other day. The payroll is on paper such as was commonly used by the Confederate troops, but which is little better than blotting paper. Mr. Miller remembers the names of the names in the list, and thinks some of them are of men now living in Los Angeles. On the night after Gen. Lee's surrender Mr. Miller slept over night in a fence corner with "Paramount" Blount.

PIGEON SHOOT.

A live pigeon prize shoot was held at the oil well Sunday afternoon. In each instance the number of birds killed was out of a possible six.

L. L. Adams, 4; G. W. Lee, 1; Sandstrom, 3; G. H. Ellis, 3; J. D. Doherty, 6; W. Crain, 2; Mr. Paulsiderian, 3; J. A. Weldt, 2. In contest No. 2 the results were: J. A. Weldt, 5; L. L. Doherty, 5; Ed Weldt, 2; Dr. Weldon, 4. Just as one of the birds was to be released it was discovered that it was a carrier in that vicinity with much interest, as it will demonstrate what may be expected in the territory lying south. It is said that Archie Thompson, on the old San Pedro ranch, has a carrier pigeon, gasoline, of a four-horsepower gasoline engine, getting about fifteen inches of water from a well formerly sunk there by Fleming & Rorher. After quite an experiment and its results are looked forward to by those in that vicinity with much interest, as it will demonstrate what may be expected in the territory lying south. It is said that Archie Thompson, on the old San Pedro ranch, has a carrier pigeon, gasoline, of a four-horsepower gasoline engine, getting about fifteen inches of water from a well formerly sunk there by Fleming & Rorher. After quite an experiment and its results are looked forward to by those in that vicinity with much interest, as it will demonstrate what may be expected in the territory lying south. It is said that Archie Thompson, on the old San Pedro ranch, has a carrier pigeon, gasoline, of a four-horsepower gasoline engine, getting about fifteen inches of water from a well formerly sunk there by Fleming & Rorher. After quite an experiment and its results are looked forward to by those in that vicinity with much interest, as it will demonstrate what may be expected in the territory lying south. 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PARABLE OF THE SOWER (REVISED.)

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), June 1, 1896.—(Editor of Printers' Ink.) A business man went forth to sow advertisements, and as he sowed some fell to the wayside (sign-boards on fences), and the sun and fog faded some of them so that they could not be read; others were torn down and used to kindle fires by the "Knights of the Road." Some fell among thorns (advertising columns containing quack advertisements), and these sprang up and choked the grain. Some fell on stony ground (sample-copy editions) and these bore some fruit, but because they had no paid circulation they soon ceased their usefulness. Others fell on good ground (reputable newspapers of known circulation) and brought in a good harvest (circulation a hundred-fold, some sixty, some thirty). Moral: Sow your seed in the fertile advertising columns of journals of known circulation, whose advertising as well as reading columns inspires the confidence of readers. W. D. CURTIS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

Pocketbooks, shopping and chafetaine bags, toilet cases, No. 423 South Spring.

For lunch, berries, ice cream, cake and coffee, 25 cents, Hollenbeck Cafè.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for Dan B. Bunnell and H. D. Halsted.

St. John's Church will be closed during the next ten weeks, to permit of an enlargement, on which about \$6000 will be expended. The members have been invited to worship at Christ Church.

W. M. Miller and Peter Johnson created a disturbance in a Commercial restaurant last night and were sent to police headquarters by Officer Reynolds, charged with disturbing the peace.

Detective Hawley yesterday recovered nine volumes of Bulwer Lytton's works which had been stolen from a woman in the Wylie Block on South Broadway, and disposed of to second-hand dealers.

Coroner's inquest held yesterday held an inquest on the body of Quong Girk, the Chinaman who was burned to death in a fire at First and Los Angeles streets Monday morning. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Jasper Gee, who was drowned at Long Beach July 26, will be buried this afternoon in Evergreen Cemetery. The remains were sent to the undertakers of Orr & Hines, No. 647 South Broadway, at 2 o'clock.

A man came into the Times office last evening, complaining that his landlady had "fired" him because he was not a 16-to-1 man. Even this did not satisfy the wrath of the Amazon, for she flung a pair of hot water over her quandam lodger, who, if not a convincing argument for his silver, should have been.

A gaping crowd of people stood on the corner of First and Los Angeles streets yesterday, gazing at the charred remains in which Quong Girk lost his life. A passing policeman felt it his duty to warn them that the wall might fall upon them at any moment, adding sarcastically, "And d—d little loss if it should."

The Los Angeles district annual camp-meeting of the Free Methodist Church is to be held near Sycamore Grove, on the Pasadena electric line, August 26 to September 3. It will be in charge of Rev. C. B. Ebey of this city. He will be aided by band of able ministers and excellent singers. Three services will be held each day. Camping ground free.

W. B. Haney has a claim on the little Tejunga, in this county—eight miles east of Paloma, on the Southern Pacific. He has some promising specimens of ore and thinks that about twenty men are working in the district, but yet no one has sunk deeper than thirty feet. The vein is from one to eight feet wide, the richest quartz being a dark-green, and the ore is fine milling. Mr. Haney thinks the prospects very favorable.

SOLD LOTTERY TICKETS.

Police Arrest Five Chinamen for Violating the Law.

Officers Sparks and Fowler doffed their uniforms and donned civilian's clothes last night and then started out to gather in Celestials who sold lottery tickets.

In Center Place they caught Tom Loey, Ah Luey and Ah Yek, caught of the forbidden tickets and sent them to police headquarters. A little later Ah Guy and Charlie Louey were arrested on Spring street for the same offense.

All gave bail in the sum of \$50 each and were released.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS AT EL RAMA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, says the captain of the steamer Costa Rica, which has arrived there from El Rama, reports that heavy floods have occurred at that place, destroying houses and plantations and causing great loss of life. The Nicaraguan government is trying to reopen communication so as to confirm the report.

IMITATION MEXICAN

Leather Belts, Hat Bands, etc., Made on Rollers,

Now Flood the City in Dry Goods Stores and Certain Curio Places.

Southern California has always been noted as the only place where the Mexican carved leather was made. This work has become famous among tourists and travelers. It is a shame that some attempt to imitate it by machinery. Such, however, is the case. The famous Mexican art is being degraded. We will not try to point of some trash on the public. Our neighbors may sell the imitation. We will make and sell only the genuine. We employ two Mexican leather carvers and manufacturers these goods by hand. They may cost a trifle more, but they give a lasting satisfaction. We will make big reductions this month on belts. Our window is full of them. If you want bargains, call and we will stock. Campbell's Curio Store, No. 225 S. Spring street, is the only curio store in the city that makes and sells only the genuine Mexican hand-carved leather.

COUPON.

When accompanied by 25¢ THIS COUPON entitles the holder to one copy of the "CITY BRIEFS" and "HOBART" by Byron Andrews: a work of nearly 400 pages handsomely illustrated. Address

THE TIMES,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STEADY AS A CLOCK.

USUAL WEEKLY MEETING OF THE MCKINLEY CLUB.

New and More Commodious Quarters Decided Upon—Arrangements for Another Mass-meeting at Music Hall in a Few Days. Speeches Made.

It has become a regular thing for the weekly meetings of the McKinley Club to be crowded with attendants, and last evening's gathering was no exception to the rule. The room was crowded to the doors, and but few left before the meeting adjourned.

Arrangements had been made for a speech from Col. Albert De Leur, whose reputation as a military veteran and public speaker as well, is an enviable one.

The colonel was present, a short, compactly built man, gray-haired, but far from having the appearance of a veteran of 60 years, which he is.

When the club's president, Frank Flint, introduced him, there was a burst of applause, and then silence, as he rose to speak. The colonel's closest attention in a speech of rare eloquence. It was only an explanation of why he could not make such a speech as was expected of him, but the explanation included a graphic narration of singularly interesting experiences, such as fall to the lot of men to whom Col. De Leur held the audience's closest attention in a speech of rare eloquence. It was only an explanation of why he could not make such a speech as was expected of him, but the explanation included a graphic narration of singularly interesting experiences, such as fall to the lot of men to whom Col. De Leur held the audience's closest attention in a speech of rare eloquence. 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